The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2232. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AT HALIFAX.

Intelligence One Week Later.

Important Speech of the American Ambassador.

DISCHARGE OF THE ENGLISH NAVY.

Renewed Prospect of an Atlantic Telegraph.

Departure of the New Haven to the United States.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY BALL.

CONSOLS 95 3-4.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 10.

The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, Captain [illegible], arrived at this outlook on the afternoon of the 9th ult., arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, March 10.

The mail steamship Asia was to sail at about the same time as the Arabia, for Boston and New-York.

The accompanying Synopsis from New-York, sailed at Liverpool on the night of the 26th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 24th ultimo was called to the attention of the British ship Herald, by the Portuguese, on the Mozambique coast. The Government admitted the importance of the case, and said that Portugal had been called on for explanation.

Mr. C. Wynne inquired whether the First Lord of the Admiralty was aware that a few nights since a vessel had arrived at Liverpool with specimens of Sebastopol, and declared that it was manufactured in England, and whether it had been done for the purpose of killing Frenchmen.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald replied, that such a vessel had arrived at Liverpool, but whether for the purpose of killing Frenchmen, he said, he could not say. There was, however, nothing unusual in the fact.

After some debate, in which the Government opposed the project, leave was given to bring in a bill authorizing the transportation of convicts. The Parliamentary business was then postponed.

On the 25th, in the Lords, Lord Malmesbury said the Government were not of opinion, that at the conclusion of peace the Austrian and French troops would evacuate the Roman States at the request of the Papal Government.

In the House of Commons Mr. Dunbarne said that the offer of a additional guaranty had been made to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, but whether the offer had been accepted or not he was unable to say.

Lord Palmerston called attention to the state of affairs, and the right of interference from the Government, and how they were in a position to make any representations when not likely to be successful. He briefly reviewed the present position of Europe, pointing at the warlike preparations everywhere in progress, and avowed his inability to discover any sufficient cause of war other than the long existing jealousy between France and Austria, with regard to Central Italy, brought into more active operation by the late occupation of the Roman States, and which could only be brought to a termination by a simultaneous withdrawal by those Powers of their military occupation. He strongly recommended that the Government put forth every effort to bring about such a result, and did not despair of their success.

Mr. Disraeli pressed his conviction that the great powers had no wish to disturb the settlement of 1815, although there were circumstances in regard to Italy calculated to excite apprehension.

The Government, in the face of the warlike preparations going forward had not been idle in the interests of peace, having excellent understandings of the friendly relations in which they stood with both France and Russia, and he had good reason to hope that the Royal Speech would, ere long, be answered both by France and Austria, and that too with the full concurrence of the Papal Government. He might add, that Lord Cowley had gone to Vienna on a mission, the exact character of which he could not, of course, further than which was matter of conjecture. Under these circumstances, he appealed to the House to postpone further discussion on the subject, and trust to the earnest efforts of the Government to preserve peace and promote the general prosperity of Europe.

Lord John Russell expressed the satisfaction which as derived from the statement, and his hope that every effort would be made by all parties to promote the maintenance of peace.

Sir J. Pakington then brought forward the Navy Estimates, the details of which were taken out by a previous speaker. He stated that the increase in the number of men for the year to be practically 7,000, and that the proposed addition to the Navy was twenty-six powerful steam vessels.

Several debates ensued, in which Sir Charles Napier asserted that France had command of the British channel and the Mediterranean sea, but this Mr. Parkington warmly denied.

The number of men asked for was promptly voted.

Lengthy papers delegate the moderation displayed by Lord Palmerston, and advice over Mr. Disraeli's [illegible] amendment.

Lord Cowley, British Minister at Paris, was to be succeeded at London and thence dispatched to Vienna on a special mission.

The movement had a very favorable effect, particularly on the Continental Bourses.

A general meeting of the great Ship Company had been held in London. It was confidently predicted that the Great Eastern will be ready by August, and will certainly make her trial trip to Portland.

The regular annual general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 23d. The official report gives in detail the facts and figures which were published at the recent extraordinary meeting. It says the cable remains in precisely the same state, and that no efforts have been made to consolidate it, owing to the lack of funds. The Directors are not without hope that it may yet be rendered available.

The Chairman, the Hon. J. S. Wortley, in moving the adoption of the report, entered at length into the position and prospects of the Company. He stated that the Government has positively refused to give an unconditional guarantee, but negotiations were still progressing, and he had just received intelligence that, under certain restrictions which did not appear to offer any insurmountable objection, the Government had consented to give a guarantee of the 3 per cent on the new capital of six hundred thousand pounds for twenty-five years. He was not prepared to [illegible] particulars or recommend any definite action for the future, but he thought the enterprise might be popularized by reducing the price of the shares to a minimum standard. No steps, however, [illegible] the entire abandonment of the scheme without the authority of the shareholders at another meeting of whom should be called. The report was unanimously adopted, and the meeting [illegible] directors reflected. The shares of the Company had improved to two hundred and twenty-five. Two hundred and forty pounds, under the Government guarantee.

It is announced in London by the Rev. Warren Burton, on the Atlantic Telegraph, special attention was drawn to important experiments and greatly improved cable invented by Professor Everett.

It is understood that the Government had [illegible] to the Galway Steam Company that they are prepared to grant a subsidy of £12,000 per voyage for a [illegible] mail to America, alternating between the port New-York and Boston. At the same time, [illegible] company are called on to show that they possess [illegible] pecuniary ability, and are in make arrangements for the construction of vessels suitable [illegible] respect.

The Queen sailed from Plymouth on the 23d for [illegible] on the steam-frigate Caradoc.

A London [illegible] states a baronetcy is about to be [illegible] on Mr. Cobden.

The Cabinet [illegible] to consider the subject [illegible] the Navy have made a comprehensive [illegible]. They propose a plan which, by means of [illegible] loan, will add 20,000 men to the reserve. They [illegible] the proposed increase may and other advantages [illegible]. The increased expenditure is estimated [illegible].

Mr. James, the well-known accountant, has been [illegible] a member of Parliament from Hertfordshire by [illegible] majority.

A Government, the inventor of the new rifle-cannon [illegible] heavy gun, had been presented to the [illegible] and received the honor of Knighthood. The [illegible] is now "Engineer to the War Department [illegible] Inventor." The appointment is re- [illegible] as a very significant fact.

[illegible] of Armstrong's gun was being experimented [illegible] Woolwich with great secrecy.

The Stock Exchange on the 23d was firm and [illegible] higher, owing to Lord Cowley's mission to [illegible]. On the 24th and 25th the tone was quieter, [illegible] prices gave way one-eighth.

FRANCE.

Lyons, Saturday.—The Daily News' City Article, [illegible] Friday evening, says the funds showed renewed [illegible] during almost exclusively to the assent of a [illegible] in the Paris funds and left off on eighth [illegible] lower than yesterday. In the discount market to day the demand was more active, and [illegible] were taken at two to two and one-eighth per cent. The Bank commenced to make their usual quarterly advances, up to the 15th of April, on approved mercantile bills. The Stock Exchange rates for loans on Government Securities were merely nominal.

The Bank returns last night reflect a striking illustration of the glut of money. The reserve of notes and coin exceed fourteen millions, whilst the coin and bullion have reached twenty millions. In consequence of the excessive which prevails a further [illegible] rise took place this afternoon in the Exchanges on Austria.

The Times City Article of Friday evening says: "The English Funds opened this morning without alteration, and remained inactive throughout the day. The tendency to renewed weakness from political causes is contradicted by the supply of money, and the prospect of its increase, from the favorable appearance of the continental exchanges. A reaction of three-quarters per cent is reported from the Paris Bourse did not produce much effect this side."

FRANCE.

Warlike rumors continued, but Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna had recovered the hopes of peace.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that he is in a position to state that war is no far received as by the French Government that the corps which are to commence the campaign have already been designated, and that orders have been given to the Minister of War to frame the plan of operations.

It is said that the representatives of the foreign Courts in Paris have abandoned all hope of a pacific solution of the existing difficulties.

The orders given to prepare for the campaign in Italy, it is reported, were given by the Emperor immediately after his return from Compiegne.

Another circular had been issued by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the Departments, the purport of which is to express the confident hope that, notwithstanding the Emperor's desire to maintain peace, should he be forced to make war he may count on the patriotism and devotion of the French people.

The War-office circular directs the troops to be trained for forced marches and the night bivouac.

All the military surgeons have ordered to join their corps.

Immense quantities of lint have been sent to Lyons.

All the regiments of artillery of the Imperial Guard are to be supplied with rifle cannon on a new plan.

The Times Paris correspondent describes the effect of Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna as very favorable. Speculators, he says, regard it as an indication of a good understanding between England and France, and believe that their united influence will be directed towards inducing Austria to accept of a pacific policy. He also thinks that if any one has a chance of urging the matter to a favorable conclusion, Lord Cowley is the man.

The Paris looks upon Lord Cowley's mission as showing a renewed tendency on the part of the British Cabinet towards the policy of the Tuileries.

A letter from Genoa states that the French Government has taken up seventeen transport vessels, which are to hold themselves in readiness in that port. It is further stated that a large mercantile house has received orders to store up a very considerable quantity of rice at Vercelli and Novara.

The American residents of Paris gave a grand ball at the Hotel du Louvre on the 22d, in honor of Washington's birthday. The honors were done by the United States Minister and Consuls. The ball was a very brilliant affair.

The French Minister to Turin, who was in Paris, had tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted. He would soon return to Piedmont.

The Paris Bourse, on the 23d, became buoyant, and the funds, owing to Lord Cowley's mission, advanced ¼ @ cent. On the 24th the confidence continued, and the market was firm and active, closing with a further advance. On the 25th there was much uncertainty and excitement, and a decline of ¼ @ cent. took place.

The Three Per Cents closed at 68f. 35c. for money and 68f. 90c. for account.

AUSTRIA.

The Times' Vienna correspondent says Count Buol still believes that peace will be maintained, but the Emperor being of a different opinion, is preparing for a vigorous defense of the Italian states.

An official order interdicts the exportation of mules and transit horses.

The Bourse advanced 1¼ per cent. under the news of Lord Cowley's mission.

VIENNA, Friday.—The official *Austrian Correspondence* this evening publishes an imperial order addressed to the Minister of War, commanding the recall of all furloughed soldiers belonging to certain regiments stationed in Italy. The *Correspondence* points out that the object of these measures is purely defensive, that they are adopted in consequence of the warlike preparations of Sardinia, and that they need not occasion alarm, as the result of the efforts which are being made in the cause of peace will be attended with success.

The London Times remarks that the truth is, the army in Italy is to be placed on a war footing.

A telegram from Hanover says that the Second Chamber have unanimously resolved upon requesting the Government to obtain from the Federal Diet resolutions calculated by their unanimity and execution to avert the threatened danger of war, but, if necessary, to repel with the united Federal power all attacks on Austria and Germany.

SARDINIA.

It was reported in Turin that the Emperor Napoleon was shortly expected there on a visit to the King of Sardinia.

CASSERMEX & Co., of Paris, had taken the Sardinian loan at eighty per cent.

The Piedmontese Volunteers have been withdrawn from the frontiers of Modena and ordered to confine themselves to the interior.

ITALY.

At Venice contracts have been entered into for the construction of three new forts to be completed in six weeks. It is said that 5,000 workmen, collected from all parts of the Venetian territory, are already occupied on the works.

The latest telegram from Milan says that the fermentation was increasing.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Ionian Parliament has rejected the projects of reform proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE.

Sir H. STORKS, the new Governor, has assumed office.

TURKEY.

There has been another dispatch of troops to the Danube.

The Government is arming six frigates, and preparing numerous transports. The destination of these vessels in case of war, would be the ports of the Adriatic.

The position of OMAR PASHA, in the neighborhood of Scodra, is critical, the Arabs having surrounded him with more closely.

RUSSIA.

The *Commercial Gazette* of Berlin states that it has good authority for believing that the Russian Government is negotiating for a loan of five millions, with the Rothschilds.

GREECE.

The Greek Government has demanded a credit of two millions of drachmas, in case of need.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON.—The Broker's Circular states the sales of the week at 43,000 bales, of which 3,500 bales were taken by speculators, and 4,000 bales by exporters. The advices from America, coupled with the warlike rumors of the early part of the week, caused a slight decline on all qualities, to the extent, say of ¼ @ ⅜ Uplands, and ⅛-16 on New Orleans, but all close. The market closed dull; the sales of Friday being 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export, but steady at the following authorized quotations: Orleans Fair, 7¾d.; ditto Middling, 7d.; Mobile Fair, 7¼d.; ditto Middling, 6⅞d.; Uplands Fair, 7d.; ditto Middling 6 11-16d. Stock in port, 362,000 bales, of which 321,000 bales were American.

Some circulars say good New-Orleans is nominally unchanged and common is full prices.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was dull, owing to prevalent war rumors, but prices were firm.

MESSRS. RAMSDALE, STEARN & Co., quote Flour dull, and French into freely offered at reduced rates of 12s. @ 25s. Wheat very dull, but steady in price; Western Red 8s. 2d. @ 8s. 3d.; White 8s. 7d. @ 10s.; Southern 10s. @ 10s. 2d. Corn dull at 37s. @ 37 3d. for both Mixed and Yellow.

PROVISIONS.—MESSRS. BOLLAND, ASHTON & Co., HUGHES, BRANDT & Co., JAMES MCILWAIN and others, quote Beef firm, but quiet; in the case of advance of 2s. 6d. has been obtained. Pork steady. Bacon active, and prices slightly advanced on all sorts. Tallow clear of sale, at unchanged prices.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular quotes: Ashes quiet, at 29s. @ 29s. 6d. for Pots, and 30s. for Pearls. Sugar dull, but steady. Coffee firm. Rice quiet; Carolina scarce, and commands full prices, being quoted at 19s. 6d. @ 21s. for middling to fair. Generally [illegible] Bark.—Philadelphia, 9s. 6d.; Baltimore, 7s. 6d. Clover Seed quiet, at 52s. @ 56s.; Timothy Seed scarce, at a slight advance, and selling at 30s. @ 34s. Flax. Oils generally unchanged. Rosin firm at 4s. @ 4s. 10d. for common to good fair, and 5s. 9d. @ 6s. for pale. Turpentine firm, at 32s. @ 33s. Hay for the Arctic Expedition sold at 32s. @ 40s. Sugar firm, at 6d. @ 6d. closing at 6d. Tea firm; Congou, 1s. 1½d. @ 1s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BANKERS DISCOUNTS quote Bankers are dull but steady. Inter money; Wgtsd Rolls 29 8s.; bars, £5 2s. 6d. @ £5 5s. Specie quiet. Corn firm. Tea firm; Common Congou 1s. 1½d. Rice quiet. TALLOW steady at 5s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES in good request; New-York, in bbls., £10 5s.; Boston, in bags, £9 10s. LINSEED OIL, 30s. 6d. @ 30s. 9d. SPERM OIL, £200 @ £100. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and held at 42s. The colonial Wool sales commenced quietly, and prices were not materially changed.

MONEY.—London, Friday Evening.—The Money market is slightly easier, owing to the increased abundance. Consols closed at 95¼ @ 95⅝ for both money and account. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £305,000 since the last weekly statement.

London, Saturday noon.—Consols 95⅛ @ 95⅜ for money, and 95¼ @ 95⅝ for account, closing firm.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—BARING BROTHERS quote business limited at previous rates. BELL & Co. report business small, but prices firm.

United States 6s of 1868	102 @ 103
United States 6s of 1868	92 @ 94
Louisiana Five	93 @ 95
Kentucky Stock, 1865-70	93 @ 94
Maryland Five	96 @ 97
Massachusetts Five	102¾ @ 103¾
Mississippi Union Bank Five	14 @ 16
Ohio Sixes of '70	94 @ 97
Pennsylvania Five	92¾ @ 93¾
Pennsylvania 6s, Bonds, '77	96 @ 97
Tennessee Fives	93 @ 94
Virginia Fives, '90	96 @ 97
Boston City 6s	99 @ 99
Illinois Central 7s, 1860 Freeland	94 @ 96
Illinois Central 6s	77 @ 79
Illinois Central Shares	(discount 23¾ @ 24¾
New-York Central 6s	96 @ 97
New-York Central 7s	99 @ 99
Erie Railroad 7s, and Sinking Fund	89 @ 93
Erie Shares	13 @ 15
Panama R. Bonds, 1866	100 @ 102
Panama 6s, 1866	95 @ 97
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mtg	91 @ 93

The London Times of Saturday reports sales of Illinois Central Bonds, 1875, at 93¾; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 93; Erie, third mortgage, 93.

HAVRE MARKET.

For the week ending Feb. 23.

The Cotton market opened buoyant and closed firm: sales of the week, 9,600 bales; New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 101f. Stock in port, 175,000 bales. The advices from the manufacturing districts for the week are favorable. BREADSTUFFS dull, but steady. ASHES firm, but quiet. ONS very firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm for Carolina, at 34 @ 36 francs for old, and 29 @ 32 francs for new. SUGAR quiet and nominal. LARD dull. WHALEBONE inactive and unchanged in price.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday afternoon.

Messrs. CLARK & SONS quote COTTON buoyant and advancing, under the pacific assurances in Parliament, and prices have advanced 1-16d. @ ⅛d. Holders ask, and in some cases get, 7¼d. for New-Orleans Middling. Estimated sales, to-day, 7,000 bales. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote BREADSTUFFS dull.

THE KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

History of the Hawesville Trouble—Correspondence between Lowe and Maxwell.

From the Louisville Courier, March 8.

In times gone by the name of Kentuckian has been justly regarded as a synonym for all that is brave and chivalrous in our nature. Men met their foes warned and armed—man to man, and upon an equal footing; and when the fight was over, they would as soon have struck a woman in the travail of childbirth as raised a hand against a disarmed and wounded antagonist. But all this seems to be passing away. Now cowardice is offered as a justification for assassination. A Grand Jury of the country, upon their oaths, solemnly justify the murder of an unarmed, defenseless, helpless, manacled man, in jail, upon the ground that the miserable cowards who perpetrated the deed were afraid of him.

The following correspondence pasted a few days since between Messrs. LOWE and MAXWELL:

HAWESVILLE, Ky., March 1, 1859.

MR. CICERO MAXWELL—*Sir*: Because you denounced me as a d—d juggler and a d—d tool of Jesse S. Taylor, and because I afterwards wrote a very peaceable note remonstrating against your course towards me; the object of which was to procure a peaceable settlement at your hands, which note you refused to receive, I threatened to horsewhip you. I was driven to the making of this threat because *by your refusal to receive my note you placed me beyond the pale of gentlemanly considerations, and cut me off from all channels of communication in use among gentlemen. Through eight months and one day I have earnestly sought an amicable settlement of this matter, and have made four earnest efforts to obtain a peaceable settlement with you.* Last night a negotiation between us for an amicable settlement was broken up on account of *your unjust demands* relative to the withdrawal of my threat to horsewhip you. After mature consideration, I now withdraw and forever obliterate my threat to horsewhip you. I now propose my entire willingness to accept a challenge from you, and pledge my personal standing to give you a fair fight. If you object to this, I will challenge you. If you do not accept to *one* of these propositions, in order to render me honorable satisfaction for the wrongs you have done me, I will shoot you down in the streets of Hawesville as I would a dog.

Very respectfully, THOS. S. LOWE.

HAWESVILLE, Ky., March 1, 1859.

MR. THOMAS S. LOWE—*Sir*: Being assured this morning by my friend Mr. WM. R. WARE, that you desired to address me a communication withdrawing the threats you have made against me, in order that our difficulty might be amicably adjusted, and being willing to do everything I could consistent with my honor to effect such an object, I consented to receive such a communication.

A communication from you was placed in my hands this morning, while engaged in a Jury cause, by Mr. WARE, which I received under the impression that it contained nothing but a withdrawal of the threats you have made against me. Had its contents been explained to me, situated as I was by your threats, I could not have received it, but having received and read it, I feel compelled to make some response. If you had stopped with the withdrawal of the threat, our difficulty, I have no doubt, would have soon been amicably settled; but your propositions, coupled as they are with such an outrageous threat, add but another insult to those I conceive I have received. I do not think for a moment of acceding to your proposition. Respectfully,

CICERO MAXWELL.

The *Courier* passes some severe censures upon the action of the Grand Jury of Hancock County, in indorsing the conduct of the assassins of LOWE, and adds, "Let us briefly review the facts in the case: Lowe considered himself aggrieved at MAXWELL's denouncing him as a d—d juggler and d—d tool of JESSE S. TAYLOR. For eight months he tried, by notes and messages to MAXWELL, and through the intervention of mutual friends, to adjust the insult and prevent a collision. All negotiations having failed, LOWE did that which he considered himself bound to do under the code of honor. He sent MAXWELL a note, offering to give or receive a challenge, and tendering a street fight as the alternative. MAXWELL declined both propositions and the alternative, by a written answer. On reception of MAXWELL's answer, LOWE sent him word to indicate a time at which they could meet. To this LOWE received no reply. LOWE then went upon the street, and in a public speech, revie wed the difficulty between himself and MAXWELL. He denounced MAXWELL in unmeasured terms, and declared that if MAXWELL did not meet him in half an hour, he would forever wipe him from the map. While LOWE was speaking, MAXWELL, accompanied by MAYHAM, HARRIS, MORROW and others, approached him with rifles and shot-guns, and commenced firing upon him. LOWE having nothing but pistols, and not being prepared to stand against such weapons, attempted to get to his guns in another place. The firing was so not upon him that he took refuge in the house of Mrs. SHARP, near by. His assailants went to the house and demanded that LOWE should come out. They promised him upon their word of honor, that if he would lay down his arms and come out he should be protected. LOWE took them at their word, and came out after divesting himself of every weapon of defense, and delivering it into their possession. When he came out, these unarmed by his assailants began to fire upon him again. LOWE fled until a shower of their bullets, and after running some distance, was saved only by the interposition of A. M. MAYS, who placed his own body between the mob and their victim. LOWE was finally lodged in jail to protect him from the mob. He remained there all night, and the next morning HARDY DAVIDSON and THOS WITHROW shattered the prison, and shot him while he lay upon his bed wounded, exhausted and unarmed. After shooting him several times in the head and body, they dragged his body through the jail-yard, and, after roughly doing so, they returned and fired a number of shots into his lifeless body.

Such are the leading facts in the case, without commenting or approving of the course of either LOWE or MAXWELL previous to the beginning of the tragedy on Tuesday last. The position of both parties up to that time will hereafter be laid before the world in the shape of the correspondence on the subject between them and their friends. And, with such facts before them, what are citizens of Kentucky to think of the horrible affair? The rumors *pro* affect to be the character of LOWE and his preparations for a fight, including his wearing of a coat of mail, will not justify the heinous crime of the taking of his blood as it was spilt.

Who believes the story of a coat of mail? Where is it? What truthful man has seen it? The oaths of a pyramid of such assassins would not be sufficient to raise even a suspicion that it was true. The lie is palpable, because the fact is physically impossible. No such coat of mail could be made and worn, as stated, that would resist a rifle ball. If it be asked how LOWE escaped after receiving so many shots, we answer, that the assassins of the party were too cowardly to execute the purpose of their craven hearts. We have no doubt that, in their fright and terror, one-half of them fired in the air, and the other half, perhaps, in all directions around them. This was the first act in this dread drama of cowardice consummated.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Funeral of the late Postmaster-General.

The Appointment of Judge Holt and the Changes Consequent—Superintendency of Indian Affairs in California—Probable Resignation of Commissioner Denver, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 10.

The funeral of the late Postmaster-General took place to-day. The funeral-procession formed at the President's House at 12½ o'clock. The corpse lay in state in the East Room, and was viewed by many thousands of persons. The body looked quite natural, though emaciated.

The Senate was in attendance, headed by Mr. FITZPATRICK. The Vice-President headed the Cabinet.

The Diplomatic Corps were out in full strength, and many officers of the Army and Navy were present,—among them Flag-officer STEWART.

The procession was grand and imposing. Many private houses on the line of march were hung in mourning.

The family of deceased occupied rooms in the President's House prior to the moving of the procession.

The appointment of Judge HOLT to the Post-Office Department took the North Carolina delegation *by surprise*. Some of them had presented the name of Ex-Senator REID, when Mr. BUCHANAN objected to Mr. REID's physical condition, but said he was willing to appoint the Hon. LAUCHLIN O'B. BRANCH. Mr. BRANCH was then telegraphed for, but no answer was received. This delay was his defeat. A new combination was formed between Senators BADGER and YULEE, by which the latter's friend, Col. HUNT, should be promoted to the Postmaster-Generalship, leaving the Patent Office vacant for the benefit of the Hon. JAMES HUGHES, of Indiana, the special friend of Senator BADGER. Whether Mr. HUGHES will get it remains to be seen. *What says* SAVAGE? A new deal may give HUGHES something else, particularly as Commissioner HENDRICKS is to resign the General Land Office.

JAMES MCGUIRE has been confirmed as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California. This is the same gentleman who was appointed Marshal of California by President PIERCE, but who resigned, owing to popular clamor against the appointment, in consequence of his having been keeper of a gambling-house. Senator WILLIAMS would not let the name go before the Senate. Commissioner DENVER again protested against MCGUIRE's appointment to any position under the Indian Bureau, and informed the President *that he should resign if the appointment was made.* Mr. NUGENT of California, however, insisted on the appointment being made over DENVER's protest. He has carried the day, and to-morrow General DENVER will resign his office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Thus we go.

Major BEN. MCCULLOCH resigned to-day the Marshalship of Texas, and his brother HENRY was appointed to the vacancy and confirmed. The gallant Major is still here, visiting the ladies and waiting for something to turn up. He seems disgusted with Sonora.

Mrs. SICKLES' mother left this afternoon for New-York. Mrs. S. still remains here. Mr. SICKLES appears quite calm. No steps have yet been taken by the Grand Jury in his case. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 10.

The Postmaster-General's remains lay in state this morning in the east room of the President's house, and crowds thronged thither. The services commenced at noon, and the address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. GRAVENBERG, of the Southern Methodist Church. There were present the President and Cabinet, distinguished gentlemen of all branches of Government, relatives of the deceased, and others in the public service, together with the Diplomatic Corps, who were in full court dress. The procession was very long, consisting of both public and private carriages. While it was moving bells were tolled and minute guns were fired. The pavements were lined with spectators. The corpse was deposited in the Congressional cemetery, and is to be hereafter removed to Tennessee.

Congress having appropriated $100,000 to enable Lieutenant MURRAY to continue the establishment of the Military Road from Fort Walla Walla, on the Columbia, to Fort Benton on the Missouri River, he will leave this city next week for the scene of his labors. The road will pass through a wild and hitherto unexplored region, and when completed, prove of great advantage to immigration into Oregon and Washington Territories.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of MURRAY WARNER as Collector of Erie, Pennsylvania; J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE as District-Attorney for Washington Territory; and ANDREW J. THAYER as District-Attorney for Oregon.

Judge HOLT has not to-day resigned the office of Commissioner of Patents. Had he done so while the Senate was in session, there would have been a legal necessity for the immediate appointment of his successor, for which the President is not yet prepared.

A number of Senators left this evening for their homes.

Senator BIGLER and his family proceed to-morrow to Harrisburg.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 10.

Less than a quorum was present.

Mr. RICE, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported the performance of that duty, and that the President had no further communication to make, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

Affairs in Boston.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 10.

An attempt was made this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to set fire to the State House, by firing a large bin, filled with shavings, in the basement. When the alarm was given and during the confusion, two suspicious-looking persons attempted to force their way into the coat-room assigned for members. The smoke filled the whole building. The Senate took a recess, and the House suspended business for a short time. Both Houses were filled with spectators and members at the time, and the excitement was very great. The fire was extinguished without much damage, but there is no doubt that it was purposely set.

The petition of Miss LAURA KEENE for an injunction to restrain the performance of "Our American Cousin" at the Boston Museum was heard to-day before the Supreme Court. The respondent the Hon. MOSES HAM against being fully ready with his evidence in denial of Miss KEENE's exclusive ownership of the play, gave bonds in $1,500 damages, if they should be decreed at a future hearing, and will continue to enact the piece.

The LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad and Gov. Bashford.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, March 10.

The Legislative Committee, consisting of three Republicans and two Democrats, appointed at the request of Ex-Governor BARSTOW, to investigate the charges of corruption preferred against him in connection with the disposition of the land grant to the LaCrosse Railroad Company, have made a unanimous report fully exonerating him and justifying his official conduct as being highly honorable, and in the opinion of the Committee directed solely to the promotion of the best interests of the State.

Wheat Receipts at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 10.

The *Commercial Express* states to-day, that the deficit in the receipts of Wheat at this point, from the harvest of 1858, has reached 6,386,660 bushels as compared with the previous crop. The total consumption of grain and flour last week, was equal to 78,000 bushels, against 143,000 for the same week last year. The receipts of Wheat here since Jan. 1 fall up 120,000 bushels less than those at Milwaukee.

Navigation of the Hudson.

ROXBURY, Thursday, March 10.

The steamer *North America* arrived here this morning, from New-York. She was the first large steamer of the season this place and Poughkeepsie. The *North America* leaves the New-York as soon as her wheels are repaired of the damage done by the ice.

The Ohio State Treasury Delinquencies.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, March 10.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to investigate Mr. BENEDICT defalcation in the State Treasury, have made a voluminous report.

They visited Boston in October, and the latter states that he has concealed $300,000, and proposes to repay it into the Treasury. He declares he never received the hundred and fifty thousand charged against him. The balance of about $200,000 has been lost chiefly in loans to improve railway communication, and by establishing the Bank of Indianapolis, with auxiliaries through the State, and various other banking projects in Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, and Maryland. The report implicates Mr. BENEDICT's predecessor, Mr. BIRD, in similar transactions, and Mr. BIRD, Mr. BENEDICT's successor, in aiding BENEDICT to conceal the defalcation.

The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 10.

The Overland Mail, which arrived here yesterday, brings the following shipping intelligence:

Arrived at Honolulu, Jan. 12, Ketamine *Argonaut*, from New-Bedford. Sailed, Dec. 14, bark *Alexander* for New-London; 24th, whaler-ship *Tyrian* and ship *Cowper*, for New-Bedford.

Fire in Southbridge, Mass.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Thursday, March 10.

A great fire occurred in Southbridge this morning. TRASK's Hotel, and barn adjoining, with four horses, TRASK's livery stable, BARNARD's oyster saloon and EDWARDS' gun house, were all destroyed. The goods in Mr. EDWARDS' store were partially damaged. The loss is about $20,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

The Schooner Luther Child.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, March 9.

The schooner *Luther Child*, from Antwerp, bound to Philadelphia, with sugar, has arrived here. Capt. NORTHROP was lost overboard Dec. 26, (before the period.) The vessel is in charge of a Custom-House officer.

The Wanderer's Slaves.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, March 10.

Many rumors are afloat about the seizure and re-arrest of the *Wanderer's* Africans. Bloody results are feared.

Weather Reports.—THURSDAY, March 10.

BALTIMORE.—Clear and pleasant.
WASHINGTON.—Clear and pleasant.
PHILADELPHIA.—Clear. Therm. 36°.
NORFOLK.—Therm. 46°. Wind S. W.
LYNCHBURG.—Cloudy. Therm. 40°.
PETERSBURG.—Clear. Therm. 47°.
CHARLESTON.—Clear. Therm. 60°.
WILMINGTON.—Clear and warm.
CHARLESTON.—Clear. Therm. 58°. Wind S. W.
AUGUSTA.—Pleasant.
SAVANNAH.—Clear. Therm. 53°. Wind N. E.
MACON.—Clear and pleasant.
MONTGOMERY.—Clear and pleasant.
MOBILE.—Cloudy. Therm. 59°.
NEW-ORLEANS.—Clear. Therm. 69°. Wind E.
CINCINNATI.—Clear and pleasant.
WHEELING.—Clear and pleasant.
CINCINNATI.—Clear and pleasant.

The Campaign Opened in Virginia—Mr. Letcher in the Field.

The Hon. JOHN LETCHER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, opened the campaign at Woodstock, Va., on Monday last, in the presence of a large crowd. The resolutions made some comment on the speech, and he answered them in detail. In reference to the homestead bill, he expressed his belief that it was unconstitutional, yet as the principle had been affirmed by the Democratic party, and the Democratic Governor had signed the bill, he would not attempt to defeat it. He was in favor of the graduation of the price of the public lands, and as there is vast tracts of land in Virginia, being compelled to pay carry, while Iowa took the lands themselves, would be relieved of her just proportion. This bill was a Federal usurpation of powers reserved under the Constitution to the States. The President had done his duty in this matter, and deserved the approbation of every patriot in the land.

The Opposition in order to stop the supplies derived from the sales of public lands, and thus render necessary an increase of the tariff, passed the Homestead bill. This increase in the tariff he had always opposed. He thought that the tariff of 1857 should have a fair trial before it was interfered with. If promises and pledges were made with the lands in California the mines sold before they were robbed; the mineral lands in California and at Pike's Peak brought into market, means auxiliary to the ordinary revenue from lands and customs, sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government might be raised. He commented with severity upon the features of Mr. MORRILL's tariff bill, and that a high tariff would be required in twelve months after its passage, and would bankrupt the manufactories that rose under it. Protective legislation was necessarily class legislation.

The convention at Richmond declared against suffrage; and yet Mr. FITZPATRICK proposed to allow negroes residing the Territory of Washington, which proposition, Mr. LETCHER was of the opinion, that naturalized citizens alone should be permitted to vote in either States or Territories.

Mr. Thurston, the Lost Aeronaut, Found.

From the Cleveland Leader, 9th.

It will be recollected that on the 16th of September last, Mr. IRA J. THURSTON made an unexpected balloon ascension from the vicinity of Adrian, Mich., that the balloon was some days after found in the vicinity of St. Clair river, but the fate of the poor aeronaut remained involved in mystery though extensive search was made for his body, and the lights of Spiritualism were invoked and proved a will-o-wisp as usual. Some of the pretended spirit revelations were that THURSTON reached the earth alive and was then in a nearly inaccessible spot in the St. Clair marshes; and the latest was that the exact locality of his body had been found—that the force of the fall had buried it deep in the soft marsh—that a pole thrust down had brought up hair from the head of the unfortunate man—that the water and soft earth filled the hole so rapidly that an excavation to the body could not be made without curbing, which would be done as soon as ice was formed sufficiently strong to permit the work to progress with safety.

Mr. THURSTON's case was a singular and a sad one, and excited much interest. He had made a successful ascension with Mr. HARRISON, and while securing the balloon after descending, and after removing the car, it suddenly rose, while Mr. THURSTON was upon it, and rapidly disappeared. As it rose, Mr. T. clung to the portion on which he was seated, and remarked to Mr. H. that it would soon come down again. The balloon was afterwards discovered at a great height, and as it approached the earth some persons fancied they discovered an object still clinging to it.

The body of Mr. THURSTON was accidentally found on the 6th inst., about ten miles from the place of his second ascension. It was in an obscure lot, about a mile north of Sylvania, and the remains were brought to Adrian, and fully identified. The body was nearly decomposed, but a watch, money, and several articles easily recognized, were found with the remains.

Curious Petition from a Quarreler on Mississippi.—The four settlements somewhere, Cleveland, Cleaves, Chasen and Cleves, who were ordered to be ejected at Baltimore, on the 10th inst., have not yet departed, and Sheriff CLEAVES, on the 10th inst., issued an order to the Sheriff of Baltimore, commanding him to eject them, but they have not been ejected, and they will not be ejected, if they can help it. They have petitioned the Governor, and the Governor has referred the petition to the Attorney-General, who will report on it when he returns from Europe, and would seem to advise every free colored person in America. This case is somewhat like that which found its precedent in the case of Virginia. The conditions and prospects of the free colored people have assumed a most encouraging aspect. It was true that, as compared with their condition in 1816, they had not made much progress in the acquirements and

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUR TO BE ADDED TAKE HIM HOME OR MURDER BY KINDS OF MURDER

PATENT VAT A MACHINE FOR MAKING SOAP

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL THAT IS a good plain cook, and understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; is willing to make herself generally useful; she has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has a good character from her last place. Call at No. 61 West 35th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND WIFE: the man is a first-rate coachman and groom; he can be highly recommended by his present employer; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 338 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been brought up in a store, and has had some experience in the grocery business, and can be well recommended by his present employer, would like a situation in a grocery store. Address A. B., box No. 1,017 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be well recommended by his present employer

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY INCLUDED, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES ASSOCIATION, NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS: DAILY, ONE YEAR, $10; DAILY, SIX MONTHS, $5; DAILY, THREE MONTHS, $2 50; SUNDAY, ONE YEAR, $2; DAILY AND SUNDAY, ONE YEAR, $12; DAILY AND SUNDAY, SIX MONTHS, $6; DAILY AND SUNDAY, THREE MONTHS, $3.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE. NO PAPERS SENT AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME PAID FOR.

THE TIMES IS ALSO PUBLISHED BY THE PROPRIETORS EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAY, AT THE OFFICE, NO. 113 FLEET-STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, AND SOLD BY ALL THE PRINCIPAL NEWSMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the steamship Arabia, at Halifax, furnishes European advices to Feb. 20—One week later. The intelligence is of a more pacific character. Mr. Bright's visit to Manchester is considered as having done much to allay the excitement which had been created by the Reform agitation. Lord Derby's visit to Liverpool was also a success. The Liverpool Corporation had presented the Earl with an address, which was responded to in a speech of considerable length. The Earl's speech was considered by the Liberal press as a triumph of moderation and statesmanship. The Ministerial papers, however, are not satisfied with the speech, and the Tory press is disappointed. The Ministerial papers say that the Earl has not given any pledge as to the course he will pursue in regard to Reform, and that he has not committed himself to any measure. The Tory papers say that the Earl has not given any pledge that he will not introduce a Reform bill

TO LET.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 10 acres of land, situated on the Hudson River, 2 miles from Yonkers, 15 minutes' ride from the city. Apply to JOHN J. ROBERTSON, 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, in Brooklyn, within 10 minutes' ride of the City Hall. Apply at 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COUNTRY SEAT, with 3 acres of land, 2 miles from the Battery, on the Bloomingdale road. Apply at 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, in Brooklyn, within 10 minutes' ride of the City Hall. Apply at 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 10 acres of land, situated on the Hudson River, 2 miles from Yonkers, 15 minutes' ride from the City

AUCTION SALES.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALES.

MEDICAL.

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FINE ARTS.

BILLIARDS.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

Boards of Directors.

CITY COUNCIL OF NEW YORK TO-NIGHT.—DOCKS, FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MUNICIPAL.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER.—Lewis Tilney was yesterday arraigned in the Tombs to await trial on a charge of embezzlement preferred against him by Messrs. Arnold & Co., No. 61 Water-street. He was employed by the firm as a salesman, and is charged with having appropriated to his own use various sums of money received by him on account of the firm. He pleaded not guilty, and was committed to answer.

BURGLARY IN PRATT'S BOOT-LIBRARY.—Two good looking women, who gave their names as Mary Moore and Ann Ward, were yesterday arrested in a Canal-street saloon on a charge of burglariously entering the boot-library of Pratt & Co., No. 61 Park-row, and stealing therefrom a number of boots and shoes. They were taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed to answer.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—New counterfeits on the Atlantic Bank of Connecticut were put in circulation last night. The vignette bears a close resemblance to the genuine bill, but the words "Atlantic Bank" are misspelled "Atlantik." The bills are also printed on poor paper, and are badly executed. The genuine bills are of the denomination of five dollars.

DESERTER ARRESTED.—Two recruiting officers of the Second Regiment, Lieutenant Hall and Sergeant Hoffman, arrested a deserter from the regiment yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Grand and Mercer streets. The deserter, who gave his name as Thomas Hall, was taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed to await the action of the military authorities.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Officer Hogan, of the Fifth Precinct Police, arrested a man named Thomas Hall, on the corner of Grand and Mercer streets, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas Hall, No. 61 Mercer-street, and stealing therefrom a quantity of silverware and jewelry. The prisoner was taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed to answer.

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DESERTER ARRESTED BY DETECTIVES.—A deserter from the Second Regiment was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Dowling and Hall, on the corner of Grand and Mercer streets. The deserter, who gave his name as Thomas Hall, was taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed to await the action of the military authorities